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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,972	12/31/2001	Olli Seppala	1149.41027X00	5444
20457	7590	11/15/2005	EXAMINER	
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP 1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET SUITE 1800 ARLINGTON, VA 22209-3873			LE, NHAN T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2685	

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/029,972	SEPPALA ET AL.	
	Examiner Nhan T. Le	Art Unit 2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 August 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 18-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 18-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 18, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al (US 6,400,958) in view of Konisi et al (US 6,181,921) further in view of Sharp et al (US 6,526,284).

As to claim 18, Isomursu teaches a mobile phone comprising a broadband radio signal receiver (see fig. 9, number 5, col. 20, lines 32-67, col. 21, lines 1-28), the mobile telephone receiving messages with receiver (see fig. 9, number 3, col. 20, lines 32-67, col. 21, lines 1-28), storage for storing different kind of applications (see fig. 9, number 14, col. 20, lines 32-67, col. 21, lines 1-28), a radio channel memory for storing a radio different kind of application settings (see fig. 9, number 14, col. 20, lines 32-67, col. 21, lines 1-28). Isomursu fails to teach wherein the received signal is AM or FM signals and storing a plurality of radio channel settings. Konisi teaches wherein the received signal is AM or FM signals and storing a plurality of radio channel settings (see col. 3, lines 1-20, col. 9, lines 30-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Konisi into the system of Isomursu in order to provide mobile users with a more flexible

broadcast storage. The combination of Isomursu and Konisi fails to teach wherein the receiver for receiving messages transmitted via a mobile network. Sharp teaches the receiver for receiving messages transmitted via a mobile network (see col. 8, lines 1-24, col. 10, lines 57-67, col. 11, lines 1-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Sharp into the system of Isomursu and Konisi in order to provide a quick communication feature for the mobile users.

As to claim 23, the combination of Isomursu, Konisi and Sharp further teaches a mobile phone, wherein the radio channel setting in the message comprises a radio channel frequency (see col. 3, lines 1-20, col. 9, lines 30-35).

As to claim 27, the claim is rejected as stated in claim 18.

As to claim 28, the claim is rejected as stated in claim 23.

As to claim 29, the combination of Isomursu, and Sharp fails to teach a method comprising the steps of assigning radio channel setting to different geographical areas, determining which geographical area the mobile phone is located and sending the message to the mobile phone containing at least one radio channel setting assigned to the geographical area the mobile phone is located. Konisi teaches the steps of assigning radio channel setting to different geographical areas, determining which geographical area the mobile phone is located and sending the message to the mobile phone containing at least one radio channel setting assigned to the geographical area the mobile phone is located (see col. 9, lines 53-67, col. 10, lines 1-32). Therefore, it would have

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been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Konisi into the system of Isomursu and Sharp in order to inform users of the channel data of a broadcast station which may be received at the current position (as suggest by Konisi, see col. 2, lines 20-25).

As to claim 30, the claim is rejected as stated in claim 29.

As to claims 33, 34, the combination of Isomursu, Konisi and Sharp teaches a message requesting a radio station setting is sent to a server and a message containing the requested radio station setting is returned by the server, wherein a message requesting the radio station setting for geographic area along a route is sent to a server and the message containing the requested radio station setting is returned by the server (see Isomursu col. 2, lines 57-67, col. 3, lines 1-34).

As to claim 35, the claim is rejected as stated in claim 23.

2. Claims 19, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al (US 6,400,958) in view of Konisi et al (US 6,181,921), Sharp et al (US 6,526,284) further in view of Kim (US 6,597,918).

As to claims 19, 24, the combination of Isomursu, Konisi, and Sharp fails to teach a mobile phone, further comprising a detector for detecting that a message contains a radio channel setting, wherein the detector determines a type of content of the message from a data header of the message. Kim teaches a detector for detecting the received message, wherein the detector determines a type of content of the message from a data header of the message (see col. 4, lines 20-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Kim into the system of Isomursu, Konisi and Sharp in order to detect the new incoming messages based on the header of the received messages.

3. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al (US 6,400,958) in view of Konisi et al (US 6,181,921), Sharp et al (US 6,526,284), Kim (US 6,597,918), and in further view of Gupte et al (US 2002/0055350)

As to claim 20, the combination of Isomursu, Konisi, Sharp, and Kim fails to teach a mobile phone wherein a menu of user interface is activated when a message is received, the menu prompting the user to choose either to listen, to save, view details or discard the received radio channel setting. Gupte teaches that the users can select from the menu either to listen, to save, view details or discard the received message (see page 3, paragraph 0030). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Gupte into the system of Isomursu, Konisi, Sharp and Kim in order to provide users with more useful features.

4. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al (US 6,400,958) in view of Konisi et al (US 6,181,921), Sharp et al (US 6,526,284), Kim (US 6,597,918), Gupte et al (US 2002/0055350) and in further view of Cummings-Hill et al (US 6,470,178).

As to claim 21, the combination of Isomursu, Konisi, Sharp, Kim and Gupte fails to teach a mobile phone wherein a further menu of user interface is activated when the user has chosen to save the radio channel setting, further

menu requesting the user to select one of the channel location numbers of the radio channel memory. Cummings teaches pushbuttons are employed to select programmed information saved in the memory (see col. 3, lines 25-36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Cummings into the system of Isomursu, Konisi, Sharp, Kim, and Gupte so that users can retrieve stored information more easily.

5. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al (US 6,400,958) in view of Konisi et al (US 6,181,921), Sharp et al (US 6,526,284) and in further view of Park (US 6,408,188).

As to claim 22, the combination of Isomursu, Konisi and Sharp fails to teach a mobile phone, further comprising a transmitter which sends a message containing a radio channel setting. Park teaches a transmitter which sends a message to multiple receivers (see col. 2, lines 26-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Park into the system of Isomursu, Konisi and Sharp so that the signals from the signal processor can be modulated into the radio signals.

6. Claims 25, 31, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al (US 6,400,958) in view of Konisi et al (US 6,181,921), Sharp et al (US 6,526,284) and further in view of Villa-Real (US 4,481,382).

As to claim 25, the combination of Isomursu, Konisi and Sharp teaches a mobile phone, comprising a receiver which receives a message containing radio channel frequency. The combination of Isomursu, Konisi and Sharp fails to teach a time and date of a radio program and a control which activates the broadband AM and/or FM radio signal receiver and tunes a radio signal receiver to receive channel when time and date of the receive radio program has been reached. Villa-Real teaches time and date of a radio program and a control which activates the broadband AM and/or FM radio signal receiver and tunes a radio signal receiver to receive channel when time and date of the receive radio program has been reached (see col. 9, lines 46-68, col. 10, lines 1-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Villa-Real into the system of Applicant's admitted prior art, Konisi and Sharp in order to provide better services to the users.

As to claims 31, 32, the claims are rejected as stated in claim 25.

7. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al (US 6,400,958) in view of Sharp et al (US 6,526,284).

As to claim 26, Isomursu teaches a method of updating radio channel setting of mobile phone having a broadband AM/FM radio receiver (see fig. 4, number 410, page 3, paragraphs 0024-0025), by sending a message containing radio channel setting to the mobile phone (see page 2, paragraph 0021). Isomursu fails to teach a mobile phone comprising a receiver for receiving messages via a mobile phone network. Sharp teaches the receiver for receiving messages transmitted via a mobile network (see col. 8, lines 1-24, col. 10, lines 57-67, col. 11, lines 1-

13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Sharp into the system of Isomursu in order to provide a quick communication feature for the mobile users.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 18-35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Engstrom et al (US 2004/0171376) teaches method and apparatus for associating a received command with a control for performing actions with a mobile telecommunication device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7892. The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

N.Le

Nhan Le

Nguyen Vo
11-9-2005

NGUYEN T. VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER